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THE ARMY AND YOU

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IN the military service, Americans from all walks of life, rich and poor, country-bred and city-raised, farmer, student, manual laborer and white-collar worker, will learn to live side by side, to depend upon each other in military drills and maneuvers, and to appreciate each other's dignity as American citizens.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK is to help you in making the change from civil to military life which hundreds of thousands of Selective Service men are now making. They have found that the new Army of the United States gives them not only an opportunity for direct participation in our Nation's defense effort but also offers them many personal advantages.

It is suggested that you read this book carefully and as soon as possible. After you have read the book once, let the members of your family read it so that they, too, may secure a clearer picture of the new and stimulating experience that is soon to be yours.

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In the American Spirit

YOUR COUNTRY has selected you for a most important part in the national-defense program. You are to receive training as a soldier in the Army of the United States. Ours is an army of free men joined in a common effort to preserve those human liberties and dignities which were bought for us by the blood and sweat of earlier Americans.

From village and city, from farm and office and factory, hundreds of thousands of young Americans have been selected for military service—without distinction of class, or creed, or color. The aim has been to choose those American men who have the best physical and mental qualifications to become efficient soldiers.

There is nothing basically new in this American policy of universal liability to military service. It is as old as our free nation. On July 18, 1775, a month after the Battle of Bunker Hill and a year before the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress recommended "to the inhabitants of the United English Colonies that able-bodied, effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age, be formed into companies of militia."

In 1792, 17 years later, the Congress of the United States adopted a law, closely patterned after the 1775 recommendation, fixing the age limits for military service at 18 and 45.

Today, in a world agonized by men made mad with the lust of conquest, the United States of America stands free, strong, and unafraid. Once again, we are preparing to meet a challenge to the American way of life.

The great nation we have built, our high standards of living, our political and religious liberties are an inspiration and an ideal to free men everywhere. But they are also the envy of those despoilers of the rights of man who lack the will

to progress except by conquering and looting their neighbors; whose announced ambition is to subjugate the peoples of the entire world. The more they reach toward American shores and homes, the stronger must be our resistance.

The part you are now to play may entail some temporary sacrifice of pleasures and comforts, some temporary relinquishment of personal privileges. But how much better it is to give up the privileges and luxuries we prize, temporarily rather than permanently!

Let us remember the recent words of the leader of a lost nation:

"Our spirit of enjoyment was stronger than our spirit of sacrifice. We wanted to *have* more than we wanted to *give*. We tried to spare effort—and we met disaster."

The American spirit is your spirit—prizing freedom and fighting for freedom. Entering the Army of the United States in that spirit you will easily make the adjustments needed to become a good American soldier. You will have an experience of great personal benefit and lasting satisfaction.

. . . America has always been a country that prided herself on her spirit of youth and hopefulness and initiative. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the desire for adventure over the love of ease, of faith, of self-confidence, and of hope. These are the factors which enter into the spirit which we call morale and which is more valuable on the battlefield than all the other elements of defense . . .

Secretary of War.

What the Army *Expects* of You *and* What the Army *Offers* You

As A SOLDIER in the Army of the United States you are sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. You are to serve your country honestly and faithfully against all its enemies, and to obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the officers he appoints over you, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

To fulfill this duty to your country it is necessary that you secure military training in an Army camp. This requires you to adapt yourself to a totally new set of living and working conditions.

In making your adjustment to this unaccustomed routine, regard it as part of your payment on a great national insurance policy that will guarantee the return to your possession of those civilian privileges and luxuries which you temporarily forego.

Any man in any one of a dozen European countries now under the heel of a dictator would gladly change places with you. The restrictions which will govern you as a soldier of the United States would seem to him to be freedom itself.

TEAMWORK IS ESSENTIAL

From start to finish, the Army calls for teamwork. To secure this teamwork from squads on up to field armies, the individual soldier must conform to the aims of the particular unit of which he is a member. His action must be subordinated to the unit's objectives.

This is the reason for military discipline, which includes cheerful and instant obedience to the orders given to you by

your noncommissioned and commissioned officers. They have had their duties determined by still higher authority and, in turn, must have their instructions carried out by you. Usually the reason behind every order will be apparent, but even if it is not you are required to give prompt and intelligent obedience.

MILITARY COURTESY

In your home and school you were taught to be polite and considerate in your speech and attitude. That was courtesy. Military courtesy is the same except that the military man's pride in his profession is such that Army courtesy is more carefully observed than in civil life. The military salute, which you give to an officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, is a courteous salutation exchanged by members of the armed forces of our country. The officer returns your salute in that same spirit.

YOUR HEALTH AND YOUR EQUIPMENT MUST BE WELL CARED FOR

The Army expects you to keep in top-notch physical condition and for that purpose provides good food, clothing, sanitary facilities, physical training, and medical care. A soldier who is physically unfit for duty is as much a casualty as if an enemy bullet had felled him. When that unfitness is the result of the soldier's own carelessness or, worse yet, of his own misconduct, he is guilty of a breach of trust to his comrades, his Army, his Government, and his fellow Americans.

You are to do everything in your power to make yourself a good soldier. The billions of dollars spent for training camps and for food, clothing, and weapons for the new Army of the United States came from the pockets of American taxpayers—your friends and neighbors and relatives—and from you, yourself. That money has been spent to put in your hands the finest equipment America can make—and no country in the world can make any better.

The history of the Army of the United States covers more than a century and a half, and it is rich in tradition and honor. Each soldier carries the good name of the service with him wherever he goes. If you are clean, neat, courteous, and carry yourself with dignity and pride, you will maintain the high opinion held of Army men.

What the Army expects of you is no more and no less than what your parents, your girl, your pastor, your mayor, and all your associates in civil life expect of you.

A typical day will usually begin with the call of the bugler at about 6 o'clock in the morning. You have about 15 minutes in which to dress and join the other men of your organization at reveille roll call. Then breakfast, after which the men clean their quarters and prepare for inspection by the organization commander. There is a daily morning "sick call" aimed at revealing and halting sickness at its beginning.

Until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, your day is spent in training, in military drills, physical exercises, lectures, and demonstrations required to develop you into a capable soldier.

GOOD FOOD—AND PLENTY OF IT

There are brief rest periods during the day and time out at noon for a good, nourishing dinner prepared by trained cooks from food chosen and inspected by experts. No soldier in the world is better fed than is the American soldier. The American soldier consumes 5 pounds of food per day, which largely accounts for the fact that the recruit gains, on the average, a pound a month in his first 6 months of service.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the ceremony of "retreat" is held. The flag is lowered, accompanied by appropriate military exercises and the playing of the National Anthem.

Supper follows the retreat ceremony and then, unless you are on special duty or your unit is engaged in marches or maneuvers simulating actual combat conditions, your day's work is done.

It is also Army policy to give the soldier free time on Satur-

days and Sundays if this does not interfere with the military training schedule. Also, a number of men are retained on duty to carry on the necessary camp maintenance and guard duties.

Each company has its own day room in which you may read, write, and otherwise spend your spare time.

Large camps have large libraries, and small traveling libraries visit smaller posts and outlying commands.

Camp theaters are provided for motion pictures and amateur dramatics. Mass athletics and singing are encouraged. Service clubs, offering many diversions for your spare time, are supervised by experienced Army hostesses.

Post exchanges offer merchandise at low prices.

Guest houses at camps of more than 10,000 men offer low-cost rooms to friends and relatives who come to visit you. In many areas, recreational camps have been provided where you may spend an interesting week end at low cost.

Towns and cities near camps are providing other entertainment facilities for soldiers, sailors, and marines—greatly aided by the efforts of the United Service Organizations.

Do not assume from this list that Army life is largely recreation. It is hard work, exacting work. The Army knows this and so provides a variety of ways for you to relax and enjoy yourself when you have done a full day's work at military training. Leisure and recreation are *earned* in the Army, just as in civil life.

THE CHAPLAIN IS THE FRIEND OF EVERY SOLDIER

There are opportunities for religious worship at all posts, camps, and stations. Although attendance is not compulsory, every inducement is offered the soldier to attend church services, either at the post chapel or at the church of his faith in the nearby towns. Become acquainted with the chaplain. Part of his duty is to serve as your friend, counsellor, and guide, no matter whether you belong to his church, another church, or to no church.

Questions you may have can generally be answered by the noncommissioned officer in charge of your squad, section, or platoon. The commander of your company, troop, or battery is available for discussion of problems of serious nature.

Service in the Army is a good job. Even the pay of the beginner is good, for it is your own money to spend as you like. You pay nothing for room, board, clothing, and medical care. Many selectees have estimated that the pay of a Private is equal to civilian pay of from $100 to $125 a month, when consideration is given to the fact that a civilian has to pay for room, food, clothing, medicine, transportation to and from work, and for various incidentals which are furnished free in the Army.

PROMOTION REWARDS DUTY WELL DONE

Moreover, there are seven grades beyond the initial one of Private to which you may aspire. With each promotion comes an increase in pay. Furthermore, each year thousands of men from the ranks may qualify to enter an officers' candidate school.

Here are the monthly rates of base pay for enlisted men:

(To the following rates of pay, add $10 per month for service beyond 1 year.)	*Per month*
Private (less than 4 months' service)	$21
Private (over 4 months' service)	30
Private, First Class	36
Corporal	54
Sergeant	60
Staff Sergeant	72
Technical and First Sergeant	84
Master Sergeant	126

If, as a Private, you have a trade or can develop a certain skill which will qualify you for a "Specialist's" rating, your monthly pay will be from $33 to $60, plus another $6 a month if you are a Private, First Class.

To get the most out of the Army, put your best into it. The United States of America offers its citizens advantages

which cannot be matched by any other country in the world. In return, citizens of the United States must stand ready, willing, and qualified to defend their country. The military training you are to receive will qualify you to do your part.

In becoming a soldier you are not being deprived of your civil rights. On the contrary, special civil rights have been incorporated into law for your particular and exclusive benefit. Your civilian job is protected; if you complete your training satisfactorily, your employer must restore you to your previous position, or to a position of the same security, status, and pay, unless circumstances make your restoration unreasonable. Full details of the special rights operating in your favor are set forth in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.

. . . Just a year ago the President gave final approval to the Selective Training and Service Act and to legislation authorizing Reserve components to be called into Federal service. The importance of these two measures for the national defense was tremendous.

Our peacetime military force was maintained for minor transactions, not to meet a first-class foe—a perilous policy and one of extreme extravagance in men and money when the emergency arose. The greatest security this Nation can possess is a powerful Navy, backed by a well-trained Army—together so strong that no nation will dare provoke a war.

The Army is now in the making, but it must go through another winter of training under field conditions before it is fully prepared—and it must have the understanding and support of the people at home.

From an address by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, before the national convention of the American Legion, September 15, 1941.

The Induction Station

THERE ARE A FEW POINTS to consider before you start for the Induction Station—even before you pack your bag.

Travel light.—The Army itself is going to clothe you, complete to underwear, socks, and handkerchiefs. When you reach the Reception Center you may keep your civilian clothes for use on furlough or you may have them sent home express collect. If you have a pair of brown shoes, it would be well to wear those in preference to black, as you will be permitted to substitute these for your issue shoes when not on duty.

You will be given a toilet kit, containing razor, shaving brush, and toothbrush, but no shaving soap or tooth powder or tooth paste, so be sure to provide yourself with these. If you have a favorite razor, by all means take it along. And do not forget your comb.

If any disqualifying disability should be discovered in the physical examination at the Induction Station which was not apparent or did not exist at the time of a prior examination, you will be given transportation to your home and allowed to return there at once, with not the slightest discredit to yourself. In that case you will be given a written description of your physical defects. This report should be discussed with your family physician so that you can take steps to correct the condition or to hold it in check. If you pass the physical examination, you will be sworn in and become a soldier of the United States Army.

Next you will be interviewed in order to put on record certain basic facts which will be developed in more detail in the Reception Center. You will remain at the Induction Station not longer than overnight and from there you will be sent to a Reception Center.

The Reception Center

IN THE NEXT SEVERAL DAYS you will get your first instructions in Army Regulations, military courtesies, sanitation, and the Articles of War. There may be some practice in Infantry drill. When you reach the Reception Center you will be assigned to a receiving company which will be your home during the brief period which you will spend at the Reception Center. You must remain in your company area unless allowed to go outside of it by your company commander. The reason for this is that the machinery of the Reception Center works on a definite schedule, and it is necessary to have everyone on hand while this routine is being run through.

One of the most important and earliest things you will do at the Reception Center will be to take the Army Classification Test. This test is divided into two parts. In the first part you will take a 20-minute sample test for practice, simply to familiarize you with the method. The main test follows the sample test.

Do not let the fact that you are taking the test under unfamiliar surroundings bother you. All you need is your own good common sense.

An officer will explain the allotment system, whereby you may send money home, and the Government-insurance plan. Later you will have an opportunity to take advantage of these provisions. Ask questions if there is anything which you do not understand.

You will visit the measuring room, where the correct size of your hat, shoes, shirt collar, etc., will be determined.

In the receiving room your records are examined and your qualification card started.

Classification and Assignment

IN THE CLASSIFICATION ROOM you will have a conference with an interviewer. He is a soldier like yourself. He is trained to this sort of work. His job is to help determine your job. Give him all the information you can, as quickly and as simply as you can, but also in as much detail as you can. Thereby you will be assisting both the Army and yourself.

It will help you if you understand the purpose behind this interview. Not so long ago about all a soldier had to do was to carry a weapon and know how to use it. Today the trade of a soldier has become highly technical. Hundreds of special skills are required. The Army, therefore, is eager to discover and to use these special skills.

The Army needs to know your educational background, what has been your main occupation, your secondary occupation, and how long you worked at each. It needs to know what languages you speak, what talents you have, what your hobbies are, what sports you like.

Other questions aim at developing information on leadership ability and previous military experience.

The test results are entered on the Soldier's Qualification Card, which now carries a fairly detailed picture of you—what you are like, what you have done, and what you probably can learn to do.

At this point the classification officer carefully scans the picture. Sometimes he is left in doubt as to certain items. If so, he will question you in more detail. Then he will decide just how you are to be classified, as to your main civilian occupation, your second best occupation, and your best Army usefulness. For example, a recruit may be a young law-school graduate who had studied physics and engineering before entering law, whose hobby is teletype design, and

who has just left a job as clerk in a patent lawyer's office. The classifier may designate his main civilian occupation as lawyer, his second best occupation as clerk, and his recommended Army assignment as the Signal Corps, where, after a few weeks of basic training, he may go to a communication school.

Actual assignments from a Reception Center are made not by the classifier but by the assignment officer, who has before him the current requisitions. He may find that the Signal Corps already has its quota of talent and that the young patent lawyer should go instead to the Engineers or the Armored Force, which also have need for men with his qualifications.

While you are being interviewed in the classification room, the men in charge of the measuring room have passed on to the supply assembly room the schedule of your Army clothing. When you finish your interview you will go on to the supply assembly room where you will receive and try on your new clothing. If anything does not fit you as you think it should, then is the time to make that fact known. The Army is as much interested as you are yourself in how you look and how well your uniform fits you. When everything is satisfactory, you will take your clothing to the clothing record room and sign for it.

You now return to your Receiving Company and arrange your property (which is actually not your property at all, but Government property entrusted to your care) as indicated on charts displayed for your guidance. Do it the way the charts tell you. An army is not an army unless order and method prevail. You are not asked to conform to the general practice as a matter of discipline but because only by conforming to an established routine can any army function smoothly and efficiently.

Now is the time for you to decide whether to keep your civilian clothing or to send it home. If you wish to send it home, paper and string will be provided and you can ship it express collect. Ask the noncommissioned officer or men

who have been stationed at the center for a fairly long period which plan has seemed best in their own experience. You will always be able to send your civilian clothes home, wherever you are stationed, and you can always have them sent back to you from your home.

Your next date is with the Infirmary, where you will be vaccinated and inoculated. Daily while you are at the Reception Center you will be examined for the detection of any contagious disease.

At the Records and Assignment Station all of the papers concerning you will be checked for accuracy. Here you will be given the opportunity to make an allotment of your pay and to take out Government insurance.

You will receive no passes to surrounding towns while you are at the Reception Center. This is not to impose an unnecessary restriction on you for the sake of discipline. You are likely to be transferred at any time, and if you were not available when you were needed, serious delays would result which might inconvenience others besides yourself.

YOUR FAMILY IS KEPT INFORMED OF YOUR PROGRESS

The Army appreciates the fact that your people want to know all about you, and it is doing its part in informing them. As soon as you have passed through the Reception Center and have been assigned to a permanent organization and station, a card is sent to your nearest relative giving your new address. Relatives and friends may write to you there as often as they wish.

Ask your relatives and friends not to write you while you are at the Reception Center, although in the event of emergency it is proper for them to get in touch with you. You will probably be at the Reception Center only a few days at most, and any letter addressed to you there is almost certain to arrive after you have left. This means that the letter must be readdressed to you at your new station, and will reach you

only after a delay. The task of readdressing slows up the operations of the Reception Center.

THE REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER

After being classified and outfitted at a Reception Center, you will go to a Replacement Training Center for 13 weeks' basic training. There you are studied further in the light of your actual performance as a soldier with specified duties in an organization. If desirable, you are reclassified before leaving to take your place in a tactical unit.

After reaching the Replacement Training Center write home often. In these letters you can say anything you wish. There is no censorship.

If you want to get your mail promptly, and if your friends and relatives want to get quick replies to their letters, be sure to give them (and insist on their using) your correct military address, exactly as the Army furnishes it to you.

Upon every able-bodied American citizen there rests an obligation to keep himself fit, and in time of peace prepare to defend his country in time of need.

General of the Armies of the United States.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941 O 416398

The military tent, where young men sleep side by side, will rank next to the public school among the great agents of democracy.

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT